1999 INDEX

A

Abandoned property, fire incidence in, 9-10
Acetylacetones, as flame retardant smoke suppressant additives, 284
Ahmed, Gamal N., 232
Aircraft, use of water mist suppression systems in, 336
Alcohol usage as factor in fire incidence, 10, 13, 22-23
Alfawakhiri, Farid, 308
Alternating Direction Implicit (ADI), 239-240
Alvares, Norman J., 89, 291
American Iron and Steel Institute, 318
Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), 142-145
Appreciation to Referees, 4-6
Arc fault circuit interruption (AFCI), 289-290
Armstrong, Robert W., 263
Arson and socioeconomic factors in fire incidence, 20-21
Assembly occupancies, disabled persons in. See Disabled persons in public assembly buildings, egress capabilities of
ASTM 1354, 153, 155
ASTM D 84, 276
ASTM D 2863, 276
ASTM D 4108, 118, 210, 211, 212, 221, 223
ASTM E 119, 241, 246, 248-254, 257, 313-315
ASTM E 162, 102, 106
ASTM E 662, 101-102, 103-106
ASTM E 1354, 101, 103, 276
ASTM E 1529, 254, 256
ASTM E 1765-95, 142
ASTM cable insulation standards, 265
ASTM publications, 89
ASTM Fire Test Standard, fifth edition, 89, 362-363
  chemical protective clothing, 123
Atria, communicating smoke layers in adjacent, 170-178
  bottom air inlet losses, 175
  fire in second space, effect of, 173-174
  uneven temperatures in smoke layers, effect of, 171-172
  wind effects, 175-176
Attics, installation of nonmetallic-sheathed cable in, 266

B

Beer's law, in-depth absorption of radiation modeled by, 217-218
Beyler, Craig, 1
Book reviews. See Publications, new
Boyce, K. E., 35, 51, 68, 79
British Standard Code of Practice, BSDD240, Guide to the Application of Fire Safety Engineering in Buildings, characterization of building occupants, 35, 48
Building and Fire Research Laboratory, NIST. See NIST
Building occupancies, characterization of. See Disabled persons in public assembly buildings, egress capabilities of
Building Research Association of New Zealand, 319
Building stock as factor in fire incidence, 24-25
  abandoned property, 9-10
  arson, role of, 20-21
  housing, 8-10
  vacant buildings, 13, 20

Burns and protective clothing use, 116, 117, 119, 121, 124

C

Cable insulation. See Nonmetallic sheathed cable insulation, thermally induced failure of low-voltage
Cable testing, 92
Calorimetry. See also Cone calorimetry; Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC)
  full-scale calorimeter hood, packaged computer products fire tests, 296-297
  intermediate scale calorimeter (ICAL), packaged computer products fire tests, 294-296
CAN/CGSB-155.1, 210
CAN/ULC-S101-M, 310
CAN/ULC-S101-M89, 311-314
Carbon dioxide fire signatures, 196-207
  mass fraction of CO_2 in smoke layer, 196-197, 207
  rate-of-rise of CO_2, 197-199, 204-207
Carbon monoxide fire signatures, 198-207
Cardboard boxes, computers packaged in. See Computer products, fire tests of packaged and palletized
Cement-bonded particle board, 315
Chemical emergency preparedness and prevention, 186-187
Chemical protective clothing, research on, 114-115, 120, 122, 123
China, fire protection in, 179-180
Cities, fire safety of, 187-188
Class A through Class C fires, use of water mist systems on, 336
Climate as factor in fire death rates, 8, 13, 19
Codes and standards. See also specific ASTM and NFPA standards enforcement, Hong Kong (See High-rise buildings in Hong Kong, fire safety assessment for existing)
  holistic approach to, 133
  performance-based, 190-191, 193-194
  prescriptive, 132-133
Cold-framed lightweight steel framing. See Steel-stud walls protected with gypsum board, fire resistance of load-bearing
Columns. See Concrete columns, modeling pore pressure, moisture, and temperature in high-strength
Combating Arson-for-Profit: Advanced Techniques for Investigators, Second Edition, 88
Commercial property fires, faulting as cause of, 263
Community characteristics and fire rates, 17, 27
Computer products, fire tests of packaged and palletized, 291-307
  conclusions, 303
  large-scale fire experiments, 296-303
  small- and intermediate-scale tests, 294-296
Computer programs
  EXPERT CHOICE, 142-143, 145
  FPETOOL, 291
Computer rooms, use of water mist suppression systems in, 336
Concrete columns, modeling pore pressure, moisture, and temper-

ature in high-strength, 232-262
Alternating Direction Implicit numerical method, 239-240
application of model, 246-248
components of columns, 241
conclusions, 259
dehydration, concrete, 233-235
evaporation mechanisms, 233, 236
governing equations, 233-236
initial and boundary conditions, 236-239
model description, 233
model validation and coupling effect, 241-245
performance-based analysis of different fire exposures, 249-257
size effects, investigation of, 258-259
Conductive heat transfer, concrete, 233
Cone calorimetry. See also ISO 5660-1 cone calorimeter standard test method, heat release rate calculation of
inorganic intumescent coatings for fire protection of GRP, heat release results, 101, 103
polymeric materials, effect of FRSS complexes on, 276
water mist systems, fire tests of, 338
Convection heat
mass transfer, concrete, 233, 238
transfer, in thin fibrous materials, 216-218

D

Dale, J. Douglas, 210
Dehydration, concrete, 233-235
Detection, fire. See Fire detection
Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), 263-264, 267-269, 276
Disabled persons in public assembly buildings, egress capabilities of, 35-50
assisted ambulants, 56, 59, 62-64
assisted wheelchair users, 56, 60, 62
behavior of study participants, 64-66
degree of mobility of people with disabilities, 37-38, 43
difficulties experienced by mobile disabled persons, 40
doors, ability to negotiate, 68-78
estimating percentages of disabled persons in assembly buildings, 48-49
exit signs, ability to read and locate, 79-89
experimental designs, 51-52, 68-70, 80
Great Britain, surveys of disability in, 36
handrails, use of, 52, 65
horizontal surfaces, study of movement on, 51-56, 64-66
how often disabled persons go out, 38-39
mobility aids, use of, 53-54, 56-59, 61-63, 70, 72-74, 76 (See also subheads: assisted wheelchair users; unassisted wheelchair users)
90° bend, times to traverse, 60-62, 66
Northern Ireland Disability Survey, 36-48, 53, 70, 80-81
prevalence of particular disabilities, 39-40, 43
ramps, study of movement on, 52, 57-60, 65, 66
rest periods, need for, 66

social and recreational activities, involvement of disabled persons in, 40-43
stairs, study of movement on, 52-53, 62-66
study samples, types of disabled persons represented in, 53, 70, 80-81
type of assembly occupancy frequented, 43
unassisted ambulants, 53-54, 57-58, 61, 63, 65, 71-74, 76
unassisted wheelchair users, 55, 58-59, 61-62, 74-76
Doors, capability of disabled people to negotiate, 68-78
ambulant disabled, 71-74, 76
closing forces, effect of, 69-76
experimental design, 68-70
sample, 70
wheelchair users, 74-76
Drysdale, Dougal, 184-185

E

Ecological approaches to fire incidence analysis, 7-12, 27
Economic characteristics and fire incidence. See Socioeconomic characteristics and fire incidence
Economics of Fire Protection, The, 88-89, 184
Egress
of disabled persons (See Disabled persons in public assembly buildings, egress capabilities of)
way-finding, 79-79
Electric faults, as fire cause, 263
Electron microscope, analysis of FRSS modified PVC using, 276-278, 280-284
Electronic equipment, use of water mist suppression systems on, 336
Emmons, Professor Howard, 1912-1998, memorial profile, 1-3
Engineering Paradigms for Fire Safety, 97-98
Enright, Patrick A., 153
Environmental modeling, 364-365
Epidemiological studies of fire incidence, 21-24
EXPERT CHOICE, 142-143, 145
Explosion hazards, 362

F

False alarms. See Nuisance alarms, and multisensor fire detection
FAST, 291
Fibrous materials, thin. See Heat transfer in thin fibrous materials under high heat flux, model for
Fire apparatus deployment, equations for determining adequate, 179-183
Fire death scenarios, development of, 12-13
Fire detection, 363-364. (See also Multisensor detector prototype, monitoring multiple aspects of fire signatures using; Smoke detectors)
Fire dynamics, 184-185
Fire extinguishment, water mist systems used for. See Water mist systems using continuous and cycling discharges, extinguishment performance of
Fire hazard assessment, 92, 186
Fire hazards, science and technology of, 362
Fire incidence and socioeconomic characteristics. See Socioeconomic characteristics

and fire incidence
Fire incident reporting systems, tracking protective clothing use through, 115
Fire Insurers Laboratories, 320
Fire models
Beer's law, in-depth absorption of radiation modeled by, 217-218
heat transfer in thin fibrous materials (See Heat transfer in thin fibrous materials under high heat flux, model for)
high-strength concrete columns (See Concrete columns, modeling pore pressure, moisture, and temperature in high-strength)
socioeconomic factors in fire risk models (See Socioeconomic characteristics and fire incidence)
Fire protection
China, 179-180
economics of, 184
Fire research, 189
Fire resistance, steel-stud walls. See Steel-stud walls protected with gypsum board, fire resistance of load-bearing
Fire risk assessment
Hong Kong, 134-136, 147-149
incapacitation, plenum safety, and wire and cable testing, 186
Fire risk models, socioeconomic factors in. See Socioeconomic characteristics and fire incidence
Fire safety. See also High rise buildings in Hong Kong, fire safety assessment for existing of cities, 187-188
marketing of, 289-290
wood and, 190
Fire Safety and Technology: Turmoil, Progress, Opportunities 1973-1998, 87
Fire safety design, 91-92
Fire safety engineering, 93, 188, 189
engineering paradigms for, 97-98
Fire Safety Evaluation System (FSES), 134
Fire science, 93-94, 188
Fire Science and Engineering, 93
Fire services
cutbacks in service related to fire incidence, 11
demand for, and economic models, 25-27
demand for, in simulation model for community service planning, 25
demand for, regression analysis to predict, 14-21
Fire signatures. See Carbon dioxide fire signatures; Carbon monoxide fire signatures; Multisensor detector prototype, monitoring multiple aspects of fire signatures using
Fire suppression, 363. (See also Water mist systems using continuous and cycling discharges, extinguishment performance of)
Sprinkler systems, use of residential, 289
Fire tests. See also specific ASTM and ISO tests
computer products (See Computer products, fire tests of packaged and palletized)
cone calorimeter (See ISO 5660-1 cone calorimeter standard test method, heat release rate calculation of)
glass reinforced plastics, coatings

for (See Inorganic intumescent coatings for fire protection of GRP)
heat transfer in thin fibrous materials under high heat flux (See Heat transfer in thin fibrous materials under high heat flux, model for)
multisensor detectors (See Multisensor detector prototype, monitoring multiple aspects of fire signatures using)
nonmetallic-sheathed cable insulation (See Nonmetallic-sheathed cable insulation, thermally induced failure of low-voltage)
polyvinyl chloride, effect of flame retardant smoke suppressants on (See Polyvinyl chloride (PVC), effect of flame retardant smoke suppressants on char morphology of)
protective clothing (See Protective clothing research)
water mist systems (See Water mist systems using continuous and cycling discharges, extinguishment performance of)
Firefighters, protective clothing for. See Protective clothing research
Flame retardant smoke suppressants (FRSSs). See Polyvinyl chloride (PVC), effect of flame retardant smoke suppressants on char morphology of
Flame-resistant fabrics, heat transfer in. See Heat transfer in thin fibrous materials under high heat flux, model for
Flaming fires, carbon dioxide sensors used to detect, 198-207
Flammability, surface, of glass rein forced plastics, 102, 106
Flash fires, 210, 228
Flashover test, glass reinforced plastics used for compartment lining, 102-103, 106-108
Fleischmann, Charles M., 153
Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), 263, 264, 267
FPETOOL, 291
FR2020 wall assembly, 319
FR2028 wall assembly, 319
FR2031 wall assembly, 319
FRSS (flame retardant smoke sup pressant). See Polyvinyl chloride (PVC), effect of flame retardant smoke suppressants on char morphology of
Furniture, upholstered, flammability of, 289

G

Gas turbine enclosures, use of water mist systems in, 337
Geographic information systems (GIS), 364-365
Glass reinforced plastics (GRP) composition of, 99
fire, smoke, and smoke toxicity problems of, 99-109
inorganic intumescent coatings for (See Inorganic intumescent coatings for fire protection of GRP)
metals, advantages over, 99
naval vessels, use on, 99
Grayson, Stephen J., 89
Great Britain, surveys of disability in, 36
GRP. See Glass reinforced plastics (GRP)

Gypsum board. See Steel-stud walls protected with gypsum board, fire resistance of load-bearing

H

Hadjisophocleous, George V., 111
Hall, James E., 263
Han Feixue, 179
Handrails, use by evacuating disabled persons of, 52, 65
Hasegawa, Harry K., 291
Hazardous materials, protective clothing exposed to, 114-115, 120
Heat flux, heat transfer in thin fibrous materials under high. See Heat transfer in thin fibrous materials under high heat flux, model for
Heat release, research on, 188-189
Heat release rate (HRR)
  glass reinforced plastics, inorganic intumescent coatings for, 101, 103
  ISO 5660-1 cone calorimeter standard test method (See ISO 5660-1 cone calorimeter standard test method, heat release rate calculation of)
  packaged computer products, 291-306
Heat transfer in porous media. See Concrete columns, modeling pore pressure, moisture, and temperature in high-strength
Heat transfer in thin fibrous materials under high heat flux, model for, 210-231
  apparent heat capacity method, 214-215
  bench top tests, 210-212, 218, 223, 226-228
  boundary condition on exposed surface of fabric, 213, 216-217, 219, 220
  cautions, 228-229
  conclusions, 228
  convection heat transfer, 216-217
  differential equations, 219-220
  energy balance, 213-214, 219-220
  energy transfer between fabrics and skin/test sensors, 211, 218-219, 221
  existing models, 210-211
  experiment, 223-228
  fabric temperatures, test results, 224-225, 228
  fabric-air gap-test sensor system, 212-214, 219-220
  finite element computer program, 220-221
  modes of heat transfer, treatment of, 214-219
  moisture, effects of, 225
  numerical results, 221-228
  radiation, in-depth absorption of, 217-218
  radiation heat transfer, 216-218
  test sensor, treatment of, 219
  thermal conductivity of air gap, 218-220
  thermal response of materials, 210, 211
  thermochemical reactions, 213-215
Heptane fuel fire tests, water mist systems, 339, 341-344
High-rise buildings in Hong Kong, fire safety assessment for existing, 131-152
  approaches to fire risk assessment, 134-135
  current situation, 132-134
  fire risk ranking system, 134-136, 147, 149
  fuzzy logic approach, 136, 147, 149

mathematical operation in assessment, 136-141
survey items, 145
trial application of assessment method, 143-148
weighting of criteria for evaluation, 141-143, 145
High-rack storage, computer products. See Computer products, fire tests of packaged and palletized
High-strength concrete columns. See Concrete columns, modeling pore pressure, moisture, and temperature in high-strength
Historic buildings
arc fault circuit interruption (AFCI) use in, 290
fire protection, 366
water mist suppression systems, use of, 336
Hong Kong. See High rise buildings in Hong Kong, fire safety assessment for existing
Horizontal surfaces, egress capabilities of disabled persons on, 51-56, 64-66
Housing as factor in fire incidence, 8-26
abandoned property, 9-10
age of housing, 12
mobile homes, 24
overcrowding, 11, 14
owner-occupied housing, 12, 14, 19, 25
substandard housing, 11, 20-21, 25
Hurst, James P., 232

I

Icove, David J., 88
Incapacitation, 92
Inclined planes. See Ramps; Stairs
Inorganic intumescent coatings for fire protection of GRP, 99-110
coating technique, 101
cone calorimetry heat release results, 103
evaluation techniques, 101-103
GRP sheet processing, 100
quarter-scale room test, 106-108
specific optical density of smoke generated by solid materials, 103-106
surface flammability of materials using a radiant energy source, 106
Institute for Research in Construction, 322
Insulation
cable (See Nonmetallic-sheathed cable insulation, thermally induced failure of low-voltage)
lightweight steel framing, used with, 314, 315, 317-320, 331
Intermediate scale calorimeter (ICAL), package computer products fire tests, 294-296
International Standards Organization, TC92, characterization of building occupants, 35
Introduction to Fire Dynamics, An, 184-185
Intumescent coatings for GRP. See Inorganic intumescent coatings for fire protection of GRP
ISO 834, 314
ISO 5660-1 cone calorimeter standard test method, heat release rate calculation of, 153-169
propagation of uncertainty, 154-155
simplification of calculation, 156-160
uncertainty, calculation of, 161-165
ISO 9151, 118, 210
ISO 9705, 153

J

Jennings, Charles R., 7

K

Keltner, Ned R., 89
Kevlar/PBI. See Heat transfer in thin fibrous materials under high heat flux, model for
Kim, Andrew K., 336
Kumar, Arun, 263

L

Langille, K., 99
Large loss of life fires, factors in, 10
Lightweight steel framing (LSF). See Steel-stud walls protected with gypsum board, fire resistance of load-bearing
Limiting Oxygen Index (LOI), 276, 277, 279
Liu, Zhigang, 336
Load-bearing walls
  defined, 310
  steel-stud (See Steel-stud walls protected with gypsum board, fire resistance of load-bearing)
Low-voltage cable insulation. See Nonmetallic-sheathed cable insulation, thermally induced failure of low-voltage

M

Machinery space, use of water mist suppression system in, 336, 339, 342-343, 348
MacKinnon, David H., 308
Marketing fire safety, 289-290
Mason, James, 263
Mass transfer in porous media. See Concrete columns, modeling pore pressure, moisture, and temperature in high-strength
Metal-based organic complexes, as flame retardant smoke suppressant additives, 277, 279-283
MIL-I-2031, 102-103, 106-108
Milke, James A., 195
Mobile homes, incidence of fire fatalities in, 24
Moisture content, in concrete columns. See Concrete columns, modeling pore pres sure, moisture, and temperature in high-strength
Multisensor detector prototype, monitoring multiple aspects of fire signatures using, 195-209. (See also Carbon dioxide fire signatures; Carbon monoxide fire signatures)
  airborne composition of signatures, 200
  background, 196-200
  flaming fires, carbon dioxide sensors used to detect, 198-207
  large-scale experimental program, 201-203
  neural networks, application of, 200-201
  room effects, 206
  sensor sensitivity to signature, 196
  signature, strength of, 196
  small-scale experimental program, 200-201
  transient analysis, 203-206

N

National Building Code of Canada, 310-311, 314-315
National Electrical Code, 263
  arc fault circuit interruption (AFCI), 290
  nonmetallic sheathed cable assembly installation requirements, 265-266
  nonmetallic sheathed cable defined, 264
  nonmetallic sheathed cable requirements, 264-265

National Research Council of Canada (NRC), 111, 241, 308, 337
Naval vessels, use of glass reinforced plastics on. See Inorganic intumescent coatings for fire protection of GRP
Navy Quarter Scale Flashover Test (MIL-I-2031), 102-103, 106-108
Neural networks, application to multi sensor detector fire tests, 200-201
News and Meetings, 90, 186, 362
NFPA, 90-91
  web site for Fire Technology, 191
NFPA 70. See National Electrical Code
NFPA 92B, 196
NFPA 101, 134
NFPA 101A, 134, 135
NFPA 1971, 116-118, 210
Nguyen, D., 99
NIST, 94-95, 191, 365-366
NM, NMC, or NMS cable. See Nonmetallic-sheathed cable insulation, thermally induced failure of low-voltage
Nomex IIIA. See Heat transfer in thin fibrous materials under high heat flux, model for
Nonflaming fires, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide sensors used to detect, 198-207
Nonmetallic-sheathed cable insulation, thermally induced failure of low-voltage, 263-275
  ambient temperatures, effect of, 265-266, 274
  ampacity rating of cable, 265
  attics, cable installation in, 266
  cable temperature under load, 272-274
  common forms of cable, 265
  conclusions from tests, 274
  construction of nonmetallic sheathed cable, 264-265
  insulation resistance of test cable, measurement of, 266, 274
  maximum temperature rating of cable, 264-265
  National Electrical Code installation requirements, 265-266
  test samples, source of, 266
  thermally induced chemical break down, 266-269
  thermally induced electrical break down, 269-272
  worst-case sample/scenario, 266, 271
Northern Ireland Disability Survey, 36-48, 53, 70, 80-81
NT FIRE 032, 153
Nuisance alarms, and multisensor fire detection, 195-196, 203-204, 207

O

Oxygen concentrations, multisensor detector fire tests, 200-201
Oxygen consumption calorimeter. See Cone calorimetry

P

Packaged computer products. See Computer products, fire tests of packaged and palletized
Pallet storage. See Computer products, fire tests of packaged and palletized
Particle board, cement-bonded, 315
Performance-based codes and standards, 190-191, 193-194
Phenolic resins, 99
Plastic film, computers packaged in. See Computer products, fire

tests of packaged and palletized
Plastic insulation, cable. See Nonmetallic-sheathed cable insulation, thermally induced failure of low-voltage
Plenums, 92
Polyester resin, 99
Polystyrene (PS), computers packaged in molded. See Computer products, fire tests of packaged and palletized
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC), effect of flame retardant smoke suppressants on char morphology of plasticized, 276-285
  electron microscope observations of char, 280-284
  honeycombing effect, 282-284
  matrix retention, 279-284
  metal-based organic complexes (MBOs), effect of, 277, 279-283
  morphology of PVC char, 278
  plasticizers used, 277, 280
  sample materials, 277
  sample preparation, 278-279
  test methodology, 277-278
  test results and discussion, 279-284
  test technique, 278-279
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) cable insulation. See Nonmetallic-sheathed cable insulation, thermally induced failure of low-voltage
Pore pressure, in concrete columns. See Concrete columns, modeling pore pressure, moisture, and temperature in high-strength
Poreh, Michael, 170
Portland Cement Association, 241
Poverty as factor in fire incidence, 8-10, 12-14, 17-21, 23
Prescriptive codes and standards, Hong Kong, 132-133
Principal component analysis (PCA), multisensor detector fire tests, 201-203
Protective clothing, heat transfer in thermal. See Heat transfer in thin fibrous materials under high heat flux, model for
Protective clothing research, 111-130
  bench-top tests, 111, 116, 117, 119, 121, 123
  breathability, 121-122
  burns, 116, 117, 119, 121, 124
  chemical protective clothing, 114-115, 120, 122, 123
  design criteria, 122-123
  endusers, education of, 122-123
  fabric thickness, effect of, 118-119
  fasteners and closures, 119
  finishes, 119
  fit of garments, 119
  flame resistance, 113
  full-scale thermal mannequin tests, 111, 116, 117, 119, 123
  hazardous materials, exposure to, 114-115, 120
  heat fluxes, effects of, 113-120, 123-124
  heat stress, 121-123
  heat transfer modeling of protective fabrics and clothing, 123-124
  laundering, effect of, 114, 115
  moisture barriers, 113-115, 121
  moisture transfer, 116-117, 121
  physiological issues, 121-122
  sizing of clothing, 122
  test sensors, design of, 116, 118-120
  test standards, development of, 116-

120
thermal protective performance, 113
ultraviolet radiation, effects of, 113-114
used garments, performance of, 113
useful life of clothing, estimating, 112-115
user manuals, information in, 113
water resistance, 113
Public health studies of fire incidence, 21-24
Publications, new, 87-89, 94-95, 184, 191, 362-363, 365-366
PVC. See Polyvinyl chloride

R

Rack storage, computer products. See Computer products, fire tests of packaged and palletized
Radiation heat transfer, in thin fibrous materials. See Heat transfer in thin fibrous materials under high heat flux, model for
Ramachandran, Ganapathy, 88, 184
Ramps, egress capabilities of disabled persons on, 52, 57-60, 65, 66
Residential fires, faulting as cause of, 263
Resin matrix, glass reinforced plastics, 99. (See also Inorganic intumescent coatings for fire protection of GRP)
Role of Value Judgments in Performance-based Fire Safety, The, 193-194
Romex. See Nonmetallic-sheathed cable insulation, thermally induced failure of low-voltage
Round-pan test fires, 338, 341-344
Rural fire deaths, 13

S

Scanning electron microscope, analysis of FRSS modified PVC using, 276-278, 280-284
Schroeder, J. David, 88
Semiconductor safety, 362
Sharma, Sunil K., 276
Sharma, T. P., 276
Shielded/unshielded test fires, 339, 341-344
Shields, T. J., 35, 51, 68, 79
Silcock, G. W. H., 35, 51, 68, 79
Simultaneous thermal analysis (STA), 263-264, 267-269
Siu Ming Lo, 131
Skin, energy transfer between fabrics and, 211, 218-219, 221, 227
Smoke
communicating smoke layers (See Atria, communicating smoke layers in adjacent)
FRSS modified PVC, smoke measurements and suppression, 277, 279
glass reinforced plastics, smoke and smoke toxicity problems of, 99-109
Smoke detectors
multiple sensor detectors (See Multisensor detector prototype, monitoring multiple aspects of fire signatures using)
single sensor detectors, sensitivity of, 195
usage as factor in fire incidence, 10, 23, 24
Smoke venting of atria. See Atria, communicating smoke layers in adjacent
Socioeconomic characteristics and fire incidence, 7-34
arson, role of, 20-21
community characteristics, effect of, 17, 27

ecological analysis, 7-12, 27
economic studies, 10, 25-27
epidemiological public health studies, 21-24
fire cause/risk models, 10-11
neighborhood decline, effect of, 9-12
other models, 24-25
poverty, effect of, 10
regression models, 14-21
social models, 10-21
social-psychological factors, 8, 10
urban renewal, effect of, 19
Spectroscopy. See Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR)
Splitting methods, 239-240
Spray test fires, 338
Sprinkler systems, use of residential, 289
Square-pan test fires, 339, 341
Stairs, egress capabilities of disabled persons on, 52-53, 62-66
Steel, recycling of, 309
Steel-stud walls protected with gypsum board, fire resistance of load-bearing, 308-335
advantages of lightweight steel framing, 308-309
drawbacks of current practice, 315-317
fire, effect of direct exposure to, 309
fire-resistance rating, current method, 310-311
gypsum board, effects of fire on, 327-331
insulation, effects of fire on, 314, 315, 317-320, 331
listed designs, 314-315
material properties, effects of fire on, 322-331
previous analytical studies, 320-322
previous experimental studies, 317-320
recommendations for future research, 331-332
standard fire-resistance test, 311-314
steel, effects of fire on, 323-327
Steiner tunnel tests, 276
Storage of computer products. See Computer products, fire tests of packaged and palletized
Studs, wall. See Steel-stud walls protected with gypsum board, fire resistance of load-bearing
Su, Joseph L., 336
Sultan, Mohamed A., 308

T

TASEF, 321
Technical Notes, 179
Telltale test fires, 338, 341
Thermal analysis, 276. See also Simultaneous thermal analysis (STA)
Thermal gravimetric analysis (TGA), 263-264, 267-268, 276
Thermal protective clothing. See Heat transfer in thin fibrous materials under high heat flux, model for; Protective clothing research
Thermally induced failure of non metallic-sheathed cable insulation. See Nonmetallic-sheathed cable insulation, thermally induced failure of low-voltage
Thermoplastic insulated conductors. See Nonmetallic-sheathed cable insulation, thermally induced failure of low-voltage
Tobacco use, as factor in fire incidence, 13, 22-24

Torvi, David A., 111, 210
Toxic gases produced by burning PVC, control of. See Polyvinyl chloride (PVC), effect of flame retardant smoke suppressants on char morphology of
Toxicity, smoke, of glass reinforced plastics, 99-109
Turnout gear. See Protective clothing research

U

UL 268, 196
UL cable insulation standards, 265
Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada (ULC), 111, 314-315
Upholstered furniture, flammability of, 289
Urban fires, socioeconomic factors in. See Socioeconomic characteristics and fire incidence

V

Veinot, D. E., 99
Ventilation, effect on water mist system performance of, 339, 340, 343-344, 347-348
Venting of atria. See Atria, communicating smoke layers in adjacent
Very Large-Scale Fires, 89
Vessels, marine
  accommodation spaces, use of water mist suppression systems in, 336
  machinery spaces, use of water mist suppression systems in, 336, 339, 342-343, 348
  use of glass reinforced plastics on (See Inorganic intumescent coatings for fire protection of GRP)
Vinyl ester resin, fire resistance of. See Inorganic intumescent coatings for fire protection of GRP
Visually impaired persons, capability to read and locate exit signs of, 79-89

W

Walls, load-bearing
  defined, 310
  steel-stud (See Steel-stud walls protected with gypsum board, fire resistance of load-bearing)
Warnock Hersey (WH), 314-315
Water mist systems using continuous and cycling discharges, extinguishment performance of, 336-351
  carbon dioxide concentration in compartment, 340, 346
  discussion, 344-348
  empty enclosure, tests in, 338, 341-342
  factors affecting system efficacy, 336-337
  fire scenarios, 338
  machinery space, test in simulated, 339, 342-343, 348
  means of fire suppression, 344
  oxygen concentration in compartment, 340, 343-345
  recovered fires, 345
  test instrumentation, 340
  test procedure, 340-341
  test results, 341-343
  test room, 338
  test system, 339-340
  ventilation, effect on system performance of, 339, 340-341, 343-344, 347-348
Water sources at fire scene, equations for determining adequate, 179-183

Watts, John M., Jr., 97, 193, 289
Wheel chairs, users of. See Disabled persons in public assembly buildings, egress capabilities of
Wherry, Vernon B., 88
White, James A., 291
Wire testing, 92
Wood and fire safety, 190

Y

Yang Xinbin, 179
Yang Xinmin, 179